Sec. 32

EQUAL RIGHTS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD

Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips

MEMBER OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Who is making a trip to Britain under auspices of the British Federation of Business and Professional Women, and to Sweden under the auspices of the Office of War Information of the United States

DR. LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS, president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, is one of the outstanding feminine figures in the international field. Since 1918 she has been consistently identified with the woman movement at home and abroad, her intensive overseas activities having begun in 1928 when as President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States she led the Federation's first Goodwill Tour to Europe to stimulate acquaintance with business and professional women overseas. From that time until the outbreak of the global war she madè annual trips to Europe and has spoken to business and professional women of 22 countries on their native soil, besides addressing hundreds of audiences in every State in the United States.

Dr. Phillips is the founder of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women and has been president ever since it was organized in Geneva in 1930. She was elected vice president of the International Council of Women in Paris in 1934, an office she still holds.

Dr. Phillips holds degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. from the University of Kentucky and LL.M. from New York University. Between 1923 and 1935 she practiced law in New York City. She is a vice-president of the National Kindergarten Association, a member of the American Bar Association, the Alliance for the Guidance of Rural Youth, the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association and the American Federation of Soroptimists. Dr. Phillips is an honorary president of both the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the National Council of Women of the United States. She is also a member of the National Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party. Just before leaving for England Dr. Phillips made the following statement:

"Some twenty years ago women the world over asked for the right to vote. Our fight in the United States was only one battle in a great movement to sweep away outgrown ideas of 'woman's sphere.'

"In the United States, we won full suffrage rights when the 19th Amendment became a part of our national Constitution. In almost all of the other civilized nations the world-wide movement for suffrage for women was carried to a successful conclusion.

"Again history is repeating herself. Almost everywhere there is a demand for complete equality of rights for women.

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Equal Rights

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress and the several States shall have power within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"This amendment shall take effect five years after the date of ratification."

Present Status

House Joint Resolution No. 1 Introduced Jan. 6, 1943, in House of Representatives by Representative Ludlow (Ind.) with forty-two co-sponsors. Reported by Sub-Judiciary Committee to full Judiciary Committee with unanimous favorable recommendation, June 22, 1943. Brought to a vote Oct. 5 and failed by three votes of necessary majority for favorable report. Now before House Judiciary Committee, notice having been given of intention to ask for reconsideration by several members.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 Introduced January 21, 1943, in Senate by Senator Guy M. Gillette (Iowa) with twenty-three co-sponsors. Reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee to the Senate, May 28, 1943. Now on Senate calendar.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

The National Council of the N. W. P. consists of the officers, past Chairmen, the Chairman of each of the State and Territory branches and the D. C., the Chairmen of the Occupational Councils and twenty Members at Large.

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Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Meeting

On November 12th, in the Crypt of the Capitol at 3 P. M., the following speakers memorialized the life and work of the great pioneer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, namely: The Hon. Mary T. Norton, Congresswoman from New Jersey; Nora Stanton Barney, of Connecticut, granddaughter of Mrs. Stanton; and the author, Katherine Devereux Blake, of New York, friend of the pioneer. Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller presided at the meeting. Representative Chauncey W. Reed of Illinois made an address. Mrs. Arthur Charles Watkins, the President of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, which has recently re-endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, presented the representatives of clubs paying tributes. The United States Marine Band rendered delightful selections throughout the afternoon. The meeting was arranged by the Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights, Katherine Norris, Convener. Mme. Margaret Zilliacus, of Finland, and Miss Kay Reeder, of New York, sang. Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest arranged the music and pageant.

The Vote In House Judiciary Committee

FOR the first time since its original introduction in 1923, the Equal Rights Amendment achieved a vote in the full House Judiciary Committee on October 5th. The vote was on a motion to report the Amendment favorably to the House of Representatives. Eleven votes were cast for the motion and fifteen against. Fourteen votes were necessary for a favorable report, so the motion failed by three votes.

Preliminary to action by the full Committee, its subcommittee of five members, Representatives Weaver, Democrat (North Carolina); Byrne, Democrat (New York); Cravens, Democrat (Arkansas); Reed, Republican (Illinois), and Towe, Republican (New Jersey), had twice voted to make a favorable report. The first subcommittee vote was on March 3rd, when a favorable report was agreed upon. The second subcommittee vote was on June 16th, when it was agreed to recommend the Amendment as redrafted by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both subcommittee votes were unanimous.

The subcommittee presented its report to the full Committee on June 22nd and there was a long and full discussion by the Committee. The question was still before the Committee as unfinished business when Congress recessed for the summer. After the reconvening of Congress in September the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Sumners, sent out a notice that the Amendment would be brought to a vote on October 5th.

During the preceding days and even on the morning of the vote itself, there was complete assurance of a favorable Committee report. Representative Robsion (Republican) and Representative Weaver (Democrat), who were leading the Amendment forces in the Committee, both announced that careful polls taken of the members of the Committee showed a clear majority for a favorable report. When the roll was called, however, five votes which had been counted for the Amendment were cast against the report. These included two Representatives who had sponsored the Amendment when it was introduced in the House in January. The surprise of Committee members themselves was such that one interrupted to ask a sponsor who had voted against the report, "Wasn't that just a mistake? You meant to vote for the report, didn't you?"

Representative Byrne of New York telegraphed to the Committee from his home in Albany to ask to be recorded for a favorable report and then appeared in person at the Committee meeting to withdraw his favorable vote and to record himself as against the report. He stated to the Committee and later to the Press that his belief in the righteousness of the Amendment was unaltered, but that he was voting against a favorable report at the request of the Right Reverend Edmund F. Gibbons, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, and at the request of various Catholic organizations who desired to be heard by the Committee in opposition to the Amendment.

The others who voted against a report after having publicly agreed to support the Amendment were Representatives Gorski, Democrat (Illinois); Tolan, Democrat (California), and Walter, Democrat (Pennsylvania). Mr. Bryson, Democrat (South Carolina), one of the sponsors of the Amendment when it was introduced on January 6, was absent. His vote was cast under proxy by Representative Hobbs, Democrat (Alabama), against the Amendment. None of these gave any reason to the Committee for the shift in position.

The Committee vote on October 5th showed nine out

of the twelve Republicans supporting, and three opposing a favorable report on the Amendment. Of the fifteen Democrats, two voted for a report and thirteen voted against. The roll call of the Committee was as follows:

For a favorable report to the House—Democrats: WEAVER (North Carolina), CRAVENS (Arkansas). Republicans: MICHENER (Michigan), ROBSION (Kentucky), REED (Illinois), GRAHAM (Pennsylvania), SPRINGER (Indiana), TALBOT (Connecticut), FELLOWS (Maine), LEWIS (Ohio), TOWE (New Jersey).

Against—Democrats: CELLER (New York), WALTER (Pennsylvania), HOBBS (Alabama), TOLAN (California), BYRNE (New York), SATTERFIELD (Virginia), KEFAUVER (Tennessee), BRYSON (South Carolina), RUSSELL (Texas), LANE (Massachusetts), GORSKI (Illinois), FEIGHAN (Ohio). Republicans: HANCOCK (New York), GWYNNE (Iowa), JENNINGS (Tennessee).

Mr. Sumners, Democrat, of Texas, presided at the meeting but did not vote.

The nine Representatives on the Republican side who voted for the report stated that they were carrying out the 1940 Republican platform which set forth the Party's position as follows: "We favor submission by Congress to the states of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women." Mr. Martin, Republican leader of the House, gave valuable assistance in lining up Republican support for the Amendment. On all occasions he pointed out the equal rights proviso in the Republican platform and urged the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee to respect the platform pledge.

Immediately following the adverse vote, Mr. Talbot of Connecticut, Republican, brought up the question of reconsideration and announced his intention of trying to obtain another vote. Several other Judiciary members joined him and now stand pledged to support a move to bring the Amendment up for reconsideration. The strong protests from women's organizations and from the Press against the Committee's refusal to let this matter of democratic principle come before the House warrants the conviction that it may be possible to obtain the required two-thirds necessary to take the Amendment from the table for reconsideration.

Commenting on the action of the Judiciary Committee, Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, cited the overwhelming vote given by the Republicans on the Committee as an indication that the immense support for the Amendment throughout the country is now recognized by political party leaders. "The women of the country," she said, "must now strive for reconsideration of the Committee vote. It is not credible that the Committee can long continue to block a measure extending equality of rights to half the American people, especially at a time when the United States is advocating equality of rights for all the peoples of the world."

Copy of Letter Sent to Members of Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives by

GREATER MIAMI MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Miami, Florida, October 28, 1943.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the executive board of the Greater Miami Ministerial Association on Oct. 28, it was passed by a unanimous vote that our Association express to you, a Congressional leader, that, in accordance with the democratic principles of our country, we desire that the Equal Rights Amendment be given a hearing on the floor of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) W. G. STAACENER, *President,*
Greater Miami Ministerial Association.

The Equal Rights Amendment

Statement by JOHN DANIELS

Former Secretary of the English Speaking Union

As a man and citizen, I have been reading and listening to much argument pro and con about the proposal, now pending in Congress, for a Constitutional Amendment to provide that women shall have equality of rights with men under the law throughout the United States. After considering this question with an open mind and weighing the facts and arguments, I have come to the following conclusions:

1. It is a fact that women do not have equal legal rights now. In some States their status is comparatively good, in others comparatively bad, but in none on a par with that of men.

2. The proposal to grant women equal rights has two aspects,—one of Principle and the other of Practice. An amendment to the Constitution would proclaim equal rights for women in principle and constitutional law, and thereby lay the necessary foundation for the establishment, through submission to and action by the States, of equal rights in practice.

3. Amendment of our Constitution for this purpose is necessary to the fulfillment and integration of American democracy, which is based on recognition of the sanctity of the individual. In our Declaration of Independence it was proclaimed that "all men are created equal" and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights". That pronouncement marked a splendid epochal advance in human aspiration and ideals. It put the emerging American nation in the van of human progress. If the word "men" was used in the generic sense to include both sexes, then the proposed Equal Rights Amendment would simply carry out and consummate the Declaration's spirit and intent. If however the word was applied to the nation's male half only, then surely it is high time to include the other half and make the nation an equal-sided whole.

4. As regards the Practice of equal rights, opponents argue that legal equality would undermine such protection as women now have in some kinds of employment with respect to hours and conditions of work. But as a matter of fact suitable protection in industry is now extended to men engaged in certain kinds of employment. This proves that such special protection is not a matter of sex but of humane considerations and industrial common sense.

Equality under the law is fully *owed* to the women of America, and is inherent in the very principle and practice of democracy.

NEW LEAFLETS

Is the Law Unfair to Women—Anita Pollitzer ..... $.05
Reprint from *Woman's Day*
10 for $.25; 100 for $2.

Women's Post-War Jobs Linked to Equal Rights Amendment—Caroline L. Babcock ..... 10 for $.05
Reprint from *New York Herald Tribune*

Equality Before the Law ..... 10 for $.05
Editorial in *New York Herald Tribune*

The Equal Rights Amendment, A Requirement of Democratic Government—Alma Lutz ..... 10 for $.05

Uncle Sam Needs Women Jurors—Alma Lutz ..... $.05
Reprint from *The Christian Science Monitor*
10 for $.25; 100 for $2.

Unequal Justice under Law, Women and the Constitution—Helen Elizabeth Brown ..... $.10
10 for $.50; 50 for $2.

Equal Rights Amendment Post Cards—Red, White and Blue ..... 5 for $.10

SEND ORDERS TO

ALMA LUTZ, *Literature Chairman*

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

144 B Street, Northeast Washington-2, D. C.

NOVEMBER 12, 1815

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

OCTOBER 26, 1902

(Excerpts from a radio address made by Mrs. Robert Nelson Errington, over Station WFOR at Hattiesburg, Miss.)

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was born on November 12th, 1815, in northern New York State, in the small but prosperous town of Johnstown. She came into the world at a time when hardly any provision was made for the education of girls; when the best they received was less than is now given to a child in the 5th grade of a public school. High school and colleges were not open to women. At that time, too, about the only jobs for women, aside from domestic service, were those as teachers. And then, as now, they received unequal pay for equal work, with men, in this profession. Women could not collect and keep their earnings if a father or a husband chose to take them. A married woman could own no property; could not testify in a court of law and could not make a will. Children were the property of the father and they could be wrested from the mother and given or willed away. Women had no standing in the law and had no recourse in the law.

Although Eliabeth Cady Stanton came from a so-called privileged home, her father, a prominent attorney and later a judge, did not plan for this unusually brilliant and ambitious daughter an education equal to that of her brother. Eliabeth was one of six children. Upon attempting to comfort her father when his only son passed away soon after finishing college, her father said, "Oh, my daughter, would that you were a boy."

Elizabeth, with the help of a neighbor, an old Presbyterian minister, then studied Greek. She later managed to enter a class of all boys at the local Johnstown Academy. Here she studied Latin, Greek and Mathematics. But in spite of winning honors and coveted prizes for her scholarship, Elizabeth was completely aware that her father still looked upon girls as inferior to boys. He was a kind and a generous and a brilliant man, but suffered from the traditions and prejudices of his time against women. In fact, even today, many of these prejudices are still with us.

A number of things gave Elizabeth Cady Stanton her life's mission. One was this attitude of her father. Another, was the tears and the anguish of the women she had seen as a child, leave her father's law office. They had learned that he could do nothing, under the law, to restore to them their property, sold by profligate husbands; that he could do nothing, under the law, to make drunken fathers support their children; that he could nothing, under the law, to prevent lazy wasters from demanding or stealing a wife's hard earned wages. According to the old texts on law by Grotius and by Blackstone, women were an "inferior sex" with no standing in the law.

Schooling

In 1830, when 15 years of age, Elizabeth graduated with honors from Johnstown Academy. She hoped that she might enter Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., which had been her brother's school. But women were not admitted to colleges. She must, instead, attend the Emma Willard Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y. Here, for two years, she studied music, French and dancing. While this was an excellent school, such a course of study was hardly satisfying to an eager and a brilliant intellect.

She returned home to the usual social life of a girl of her station. There was church work, teas and bazaars for charity, horseback riding, music and dancing. Hers, of course, was a home of breeding and of culture. Consequently, there were many evenings of stimulating talk on politics, religion, philosophy, literature and women's rights.

Marriage and Meeting Lucretia Mott

Then came marriage. She was 25 years old when she married Henry Brewster Stanton on May 10th, 1840. She felt in her heart her absolute equality with any man and insisted that the word "obey" be omitted from the ceremony. Slightly over a hundred years ago, that was a radical departure from habit and form. She had to overcome a considerable amount of parental opposition to her marriage because Henry Stanton was going about the country lecturing against slavery. In her home, Abolitionists were considered dangerous fanatics. Elizabeth, however, felt a great sympathy with Stanton's work. On their honeymoon, they sailed to London, her husband going as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention.

Here she met women with whom she was later to engage in the work of establishing full equality of women with men. Among them, was Lucretia Mott, the Philadelphia Quakeress and woman preacher, who was attending with her husband, John Mott. Some women had been sent as delegates to this great meeting. There was heated controversy over the admission of females, although these women had been duly elected to represent their organizations and had travelled 3,000 miles to do this. Controversy became animosity and finally, the right of the women delegates to take their places in the convention, was overwhelmingly defeated by the men. Henry Stanton represented the faction that was opposed to women taking an active part in the deliberations. Elizabeth, however, with her usual independence of spirit and her love of justice and fair play, sympathized with the women delegates. She had the proud joy, however, of hearing her husband make a plea to admit the women. It was here that she and Lucretia Mott, many years her senior, laid the plans for the first Women's Rights Convention in the history of the world. This was held upon their return to America in what was then Elizabeth's home town, Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 19th and 20th, 1848.

Home Life

Mrs. Stanton was at this time the mother of three children. She had a large home and a husband who was becoming a prominent attorney. Her co-workers in the cause were for the most part, not only married, but happily married. Most of them were bringing up children. Lucretia Mott had six. These women were not victims of complexes in regard to men and life. They were simply ardent advocates of justice and principle. Elizabeth could see clearly that the basic need was for women to have the right of franchise. She included this plank in her Declaration of Rights to be presented at the first Woman's Rights Convention. This declaration was patterned after our own Declaration of Independence. In it she listed 18 legal grievances of women, which, with the help of her husband she had copied from the statute books.

Meeting Susan B. Anthony

In 1851, the year in which Elizabeth's fourth son was born, she also began her historic friendship with Susan B. Anthony. She was another inspired leader for human rights. The friendship of these two women and their work together for suffrage, lasted 52 years, until Mrs. Stanton's death. These intrepid pioneers spread their gospel when travel was by slow trains and stage coaches; when women were hooted and jeered when they tried to speak in public; when women, unaccompanied by men, could not find accommodations at hotels nor hire halls in which to hold meetings. They frequently slept at night in the hired carriages in which they travelled by day, through rough and dangerous country.

Passage of 14th Amendment

Then came the Civil War and the promise to women that they would receive the right to vote if they stopped agitating and devoted all their efforts to war work. And then, too, came the crushing disillusionment of having the word "male" written into the 14th amendment. Through the efforts of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, in 1865 and '66 the first demand was made upon Congress for a constitutional amendment giving to women the right to vote.

Conclusion

We all know, of course, that in 1917 there came another war. This was a war to make the world Safe for Democracy. And yet, here at home, women still did not vote. Does not the Good Book tell us that we must be faithful in the smaller things first?

Man is again engaged in a great and terrible war. This time it is for the Four Freedoms. . . .

To make the women of the United States safe in a democracy; to assure the women of the United States the Four Freedoms without any equivocation, is the purpose of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution now before Congress. The Equal Rights Amendment is sponsored by the National Woman's Party. It states in very simple and very clear language what should be accepted avidly by all persons as a basic truth and a fundamental principle.

There will again be a peace to negotiate after this war. The peace table should be manned by at least fifty percent of women.

Women of the United States, keep faith with these early pioneers as they have kept faith with us. See that the Equal Rights Amendment is passed now.

Editorials On House Judiciary Committee's Action

From New York *Herald Tribune*, Oct. 7, 1943

A MATTER OF JUSTICE

Rather unexpectedly, the House Judiciary Committee has failed to report the proposed constitutional amendment to grant equal rights to women. Two previous supporters of the measure voted against it, turning what was thought to be a favorable majority into a close 15-to-11 unfavorable one. It is the judgment of this paper that the amendment is one which cannot in justice and in recognition of the countless contributions women are now making to the prosecution of the war —in recognition, in short, that equality of responsibility calls for equality of rights—be longer denied. Yet twenty-three years after ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment—a logical outcome of the increased responsibilities assumed by women in the last world war—such equality is denied by many states, only partially granted in many more.

But because we realize that a considerable body of opinion, even among some women who fought hardest for the franchise and for the protective legislation needed to safeguard women in earlier phases of the industrial era, is critical of the amendment method, we believe that the issue should be accorded full and considered debate in Congress. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the amendment favorably last May. It was made a special plank in the Republican party's 1940 platform. It should be brought before the Senate now, debated and voted upon. We urge that it be passed. If it passes the Senate it will again come to the House Judiciary Committee. We do not see how that committee can then, in all fairness, refuse to allow it to be brought to the floor of the House for debate and for the counting of votes. And with every new task undertaken and efficiently carried on by women, with every new call on them to join the auxiliary military services, to augment the production lines or take over essential home-front tasks, it will be harder, it seems to us, for members of Congress to justify a vote against this measure of simple justice.

From the *Reporter Dispatch*, White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1943

PIGEONHOLE DECISION

Last week's vote of the House Judiciary Committee refusing to report the proposed equal rights amendment to the House floor for a vote was notable in two respects. It was, first, an unexpected and discouraging setback in the long fight to get the measure out of Congressional committee pigeonholes. But, curiously enough, it occasioned a public admission by one Representative, who was influential in the defeat, that he had voted against his better judgment because he had been asked to do so.

This candid Congressman was Representative William T. Byrne of New York, one of the measure's sponsors last January, a member of a sub-committee which unanimously reported it favorably to the full committee in June and a radio speaker in its behalf as late as August 26.

Mr. Byrne explained his reversal was at the request of the Catholic Welfare League, National Council of Catholic Women, and the Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, Bishop of Albany. The women's groups asserted the bill was being "pushed through" too rapidly, that action should be delayed until after the war, and that they wished time to present further arguments in opposition. Mr. Byrne's request for delay was refused so, he said, "there was nothing to do but vote against the amendment."

It is incredible that Mr. Byrne or any other representative could regard seriously the arguments of these opposing women's organizations. The measure they assert is being "pushed through" rapidly has been before Congress for 20 years; their organizations and scores of others have been heard by committees and subcommittees dozens of times, the record of hearings being voluminous enough to fill several volumes, which no one will read anyway; and the plea for postponing action until after the war is a flimsy one, in view of the fact that delay means denial of equality to American women while our men are fighting to insure it to the other peoples of the world.

From *New Haven Journal-Courier*, Oct. 11, 1943

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT DEFEATED BUT NOT KILLED

Last week's defeat of the proposed equal rights amendment in the House Judiciary Committee is not the end of the fight to secure for American women the rights under law which are now denied them on account of sex. The committee's unfavorable vote came as a surprise, for the proponents of the measure had thought that 16 affirmative votes were assured. However, two congressmen, apparently because of outside pressure, reversed previous stands and cast the decisive votes against the bill.

Nevertheless, even this action represents some progress, for in the 20 years during which the amendment has been introduced into every Congress, it has never before reached a vote in the House Judiciary Committee. Last May the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the amendment favorably, thought it has not yet been debated on the floor of the Senate.

Since 9 of the 12 Republican members of the House committee that voted last week registered thir approval, and since the amendment was made a plank in the Republican party's 1940 platform, it is possible that it will become a campaign issue in 1944. Of the 15 Democratic members on the House committee, only 2 approved.

The essence of the amendment being urged is that "equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." After the demonstration by American women of their resourcefulness and courage in the present war, what justice or soundness is there in withholding from them these rights? The minimum of that should be accorded them is that the measure be allowed to come before both houses of Congress for open debate. *(Continued on Page 78)*

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SEND TODAY AND START WITH THE DECEMBER ISSUE

More Comments On Failure To Report Amendment

(Continued from Page 77)

From *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1943

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

When the Declaration of Independence affirmed that all men are created equal, was men used in a generic sense, to include women? If so, it is time the Constitution was catching up with the Declaration. To this end Congress has before it a proposed amendment to insure that

> Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The House Judiciary Committee recently voted by a narrow margin against the amendment, but the Senate Judiciary Committee has given it strong indorsement, and approval in the Senate would sharply revive hopes for adoption in this Congress.

These hopes are today vastly stronger than at any time in the twenty years the question has been under debate. The amendment has been put in a clearer form which meets some earlier objections, both law and custom have been moving toward equal treatment in industry, and the war has drawn women into new fields and proved their capacity to stand on their own feet.

There has never been any doubt about the principle of equal rights for women. But many sincere and enlightened folk have questioned the effect in practice of an equal rights amendment. They have pointed out that many of the discriminations against women are matters of custom and cannot be changed by changing the Constitution. And among those who have worked most devotedly to prevent the exploitation of women in industry there have been apprehensions lest special legal protections for women should be destroyed.

This last danger has become smaller as public conscience and union organization have given women more power to protect themselves. Moreover, the war has proved that in the matter of night shifts and hard physical labor women are less in need of special consideration than had been supposed. Indeed, the wartime record supports the suggestion that many laws were intended less to protect women than to protect men from their competition.

The trend of protective legislation today is more in the direction of providing safeguards for both men and women, as in the Wages and Hours Law. And where motherhood indicates special consideration, it is handled on a health basis, just as would the special needs of a man who had been temporarily incapacitated. At the same time, the original practical advantages of removing local and national legal discriminations which deny women equal rights in matters of holding property, or public office, of controlling their earnings or their children, remain.

As the situation has developed, it appears to us that today the certain gains from an equal rights amendment outweigh the possible losses. Basically, woman's place will still depend less on the law than on the thinking of herself and her brothers, but setting up a clear constitutional support of the spiritual fact that men and women are created equal will raise a standard by which the thought and action of humanity will be uplifted.

From *Sunday Morning Star*, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 26, 1943

GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE—EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

By DR. HENRY GEORGE III

While Prince Metternich regarded the people as a dangerous "faction," the man against whom he fought so bitterly wrote these immortal words, which we today might well ponder:

"Love and respect women. Seek in her not merely a comfort, but a force, an inspiration, the redoubling of your intellectual and moral faculties. Cancel from your minds every idea of superiority over women. You have none whatsoever. Long prejudice and inferior education, and a perennial legal inequality and injustice, have created that APPARENT intellectual inferiority which has been converted into an argument of continued oppression.

"In the sight of God the Father there is neither MAN nor WOMAN. There is only the HUMAN being. . . .

"Like two distinct branches springing from the same trunk, MAN and WOMAN are varieties springing from the common basis—HUMANITY. There is no inequality between them, but, even as is often the case among men, diversity of tendency and of special vocation. . . ."

Joseph Mazzini, a death sentence against him, the Italian revolution's Thomas Jefferson, counseled his countrymen in these words 85 years ago.

* * *

Today, after chanting about equality and liberty for more than one hundred and fifty years, we still discriminate against half of our population. The Russian revolutionists of whom until recently we tended to sneer, appreciated that their's was not a struggle for just one sex, and accordingly when they won their freedom they guaranteed women absolute equality. We, forgetful of the part our women have ever thanklessly played in our nation's development, rob the country of her help and strength while we glorify and discriminate against her.

An Equal Rights Amendment was reintroduced in the United States Senate January 21, 1943, and was finally placed on the calendar of the Senate. * * *

One hundred and fifty years of prattling about LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY and still half of the human family is denied equal rights, not because of crimes they have committed or because of lack of education, or because of lack of funds, but because of sex.

This month and next 16,500 clubs, affiliates of the Federation of Women's Clubs, are asking their members to poll on this amendment. It is important, not just to the women alone, but to the nation and to the world whose example we would be. Let every man support this measure. We men are guilty of a crime against women, as long as we deny her equality under the law, for we divide the human family into two classes, and impose or accept the subjugation of one class to the other. Let us bend our every effort that this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not be just HALF the people.

Have you paid your subscription for 1944? Only $1.00!

From *Hartford Courant*, Oct. 8, 1943

WOMEN'S "EQUAL RIGHTS"

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, by a vote of 15 to 11, has refused to let the House act on the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to equal rights for men and women. This amendment, first introduced in 1923, has several times received the favorable consideration of a subcommittee of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, but this is the first time that the whole committee of either branch has taken a vote on the question. Naturally the National Woman's Party, of which the militant Miss Alice Paul is president, is disappointed that the committee should turn down the amendment, but it entertains the hope that the proposal may yet be voted on by the Senate. Should the Senate recommend the adoption of the amendment, which seems unlikely, it would then go back to the House Judiciary Committee for reconsideration. * * *

At present, in no State do women enjoy the same legal rights accorded men. * * *

Not a few of these discriminations were adopted at the insistence of women themselves, but since the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment conferring the full rights and privileges of suffrage on women, there has been persistent agitation by the National Woman's Party to have women put upon an equal footing with men in all respects.

But perhaps all this goes back to the letter that Abigail Adams wrote to her distinguished husband, John Adams, while he was serving as a member of the Continental Congress, reading in part as follows: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency (for the United States), and, by the way, in the new code of laws, which I suppose it would be necessary for you to make, I desire that you should remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could."

One of the most persistent opponents of this equal rights proposal was the late Senator Borah. To a Massachusetts woman who accused him of wanting to keep women "in the status of slaves," he replied:

> "Far from desiring to do that, I prefer to keep them in the status of women. Far superior to men in many things, but very inferior to men, in my judgment, when it comes to meeting the physical burdens of our modern economic life, I think it is nothing less than absurd to say that the same burdens should be put upon women as are necessarily placed upon men. This proposed amendment would undertake to write into our Federal Constitution a rigid rule which is a libel upon nature and nature's laws."

In view of the part that women are now playing in the war, when they are not only working on day and night shifts in the war industries but have also been made uniformed adjuncts of our military forces, the doubts expressed by Senator Borah as to the ability of women to meet the physical burdens of economic life might seem to stand in need of some revision. But perhaps of equal moment is the comment of Miss Paul:

> "It seems unthinkable that at a time when the United States is endeavoring to extend equality all over the world the House Judiciary Committee should refuse to allow the House to act upon this equal Rights Amendment."

Encouraging Words from a Member

"I note with anxiety the condensation of two issues of EQUAL RIGHTS into one. Our magazine must go on, war bonds or no war bonds, because the awakening of women is more important than all the wars, because when women are awakened there will be no more wars." HARRIET HOWE.

From *Press, Houston, Texas*, Oct. 27, 1943

By FRANK PUTNAM

As you know, the women got the vote. Since then the National Woman's Party, with Alice Paul still its gentle, indomitable national chairman, has been campaigning for another constitutional amendment, giving American women equal personal and property rights with American men.

October 5, 1943, the House Judiciary Committee voted on this amendment. Nine of 12 Republican members voted for it. Only 2 of 15 Democratic members voted for it. The vote was 11 for the amendment, 15 against it. Sam Russell of Stephenville, Texas, voted against it. Hatton Sumners, of Dallas, chairman of the committee, did not vote. It was a New Deal victory over the women and the Republicans. Now the women hope to get the Senate to report the amendment favorably. If it does, the House committee must again vote on it, and may change its mind.

National Chairman Alice Paul writes: "I enclose some material about the Judiciary Committee's action. Can you help us by giving a little publicity to the situation? We are sorely in need of aid."

With pleasure, my dear ladies. Best hope I can give you is that the Republicans, who seem ready to grant your request, will probably elect a majority in the next national House of Representatives, and not improbably a President also who will favor your cause.

From *The Miami Herald*, Nov. 9, 1943

BRING IT TO DEBATE

For twenty years the equal rights amendment has been introduced into every Congress.

Last month the House Judiciary Committee rather unexpectedly failed to report the proposal by a vote of 15 to 11. Twenty-three years after ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment we find the House committee denying a logical corollary to the equal suffrage law. Opponents to the equality amendment point to the pronounced opposition among certain groups of women. That was true also during the long fight for equal suffrage.

As the week opened a movement was started to have the Judiciary Committee reconsider its vote. It should do so at once and bring the amendment to the floor for debate and action. The women of America have a right to expect at least this minimum consideration from Congress.

Further Endorsements

Lawyers Club of Los Angeles, Cal.

By ROSALIND GOODRICH BATES
of the Los Angeles Bar

The Equal Rights Amendment for Women was passed ananimously without a dissenting vote by the Lawyers Club of Los Angeles, at the Hotel Roslyn Oct. 13th. Previously the Amendment had passed the Constitutional Amendments Committee and the Board of Governors unanimously.

The Amendment came before the Club a week ago Wednesday on the motion of Vice-President Gertrude Austin, and was seconded by the writer. The membership of the Club who have always recognized women as lawyers without consideration for sex, and is to be commended for approving the federal amendment giving women equality before the law without opposition. * * *

—From the Los Angeles *Daily Journal*, October 14, 1943.

D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs

At its first regular meeting for the season the D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs reindorsed the Equal Rights Amendment on the request of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, legislative chairman of the General Federation. It was pointed out that the General Federation is taking a poll among its affiliated clubs on the Amendment which was indorsed by its National Board last July.

Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips

(Continued from Page 73)

"As I leave America, the Equal Rights Amendment is on the Senate Calendar; we have high hopes that Congress will soon send it on to the American people for ratification.

"I am going to England where an Equal Citizenship bill to give complete equality of rights to British women is getting strong support. I am going on to another country, Sweden, where the equality movement is gaining ground every day. From Australia comes news that a bill worded almost exactly like our Amendment is being presented to Parliament. Other countries send word that the equality campaign is moving swiftly along.

"Encouragement must come to us all from the thought that this movement is universal. Women everywhere are about to come into their own.

"The Time Has Arrived!"

(*Editor's Note.* We wish Godspeed to Miss Phillips, as she goes on her mission to broaden the horizon of women beyond the sea, just as she has so well done for women in the United States.)

Why A Women For Canberra Movement?

Acting President, MRS. I. L. WEBER,
Kurrajong House, Melbourne, Australia

Because, though Australian women have for many years enjoyed full franchise, no woman has ever sat in the Federal Parliament. Prejudice on the part of party selectors has made it impossible for women to obtain pre-selection in any of the great Parliamentary parties. . . . It is the aim of this movement to become so self-supporting that no suitable woman need be denied the opportunity of serving her country in Parliament through lack of private means, or financial support.

Why are women at present needed in Parliament? Because so far all political parties have fallen short in measures of justice to adults and children, and also in introducing social and economic improvements for the town and country and to give due security and decency of life to men, women and children. After the last war the returned men received scant justice. After this war, unless women raise their voices in Parliament, returning service men and service women will be treated as shabbily as were those of the last war. It is highly desirable that women take a far greater part in solving present-day and post-war problems.

This is a clarion call to all women who desire to see a less lopsided world to press for consideration of women as Parliamentary candidates. It also behooves women with the necessary gifts to put themselves forward as candidates. The Headquarters of the Women for Canberra Movement will be a center and clearing-house for women who hear the call to Parliamentary service. It aims also to be a center for those who wish to train with Parliamentary service in view. Speakers' classes. Education and Training in public speaking and in knowledge of public affairs will be attempted when funds permit.

The Women for Canberra Movement was inspired by the Women for Westminster Movement in Great Britain where women, after standing shoulder to shoulder with men in the greatest struggle to survive, that the country has ever known, are determined to have a substantial part in post-war reconstruction, and a reasonable proportion of women members in the post-war Parliament, which will face the gigantic task of making a just and lasting peace.

News Notes

Palo Alto Branch of the N. W. P.

The Palo Alto Branch had its annual meeting Oct. 22nd. Mrs. Olga K. Robinson was re-elected Branch Chairman. Other officers elected for the Palo Alto Branch are Mrs. Chassie Orr, San Mateo, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Emily Leonard, Route 2, Box 2527, Redwood City, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Mary Wilhelmine Williams was appointed Chairman of Membership and Mrs. Alice Park, 510 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto, "Equal Rights" Chairman.

Western North Carolina Branch

A Committee to organize a branch of the National Woman's Party was formed in Hendersonville, N. C., Sept. 13th. It will be known as the Western North Carolina Branch under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker with Miss Constance Wark as Secretary.

Letter From Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence

President, World Woman's Party for Equal Rights

London, England, 30th September, 1943.

Dear Alice Paul,

I have received your statement dated August 18th and have read it with great interest and sympathy. It seems from what you report, that the attitude of the official mind is the same in the United States as it is in Britain.

Your papers may have remarked on a very important meeting of women called to the Albert Hall on September 28th, which was addressed by the Prime Minister and several members of the Cabinet. It was an interesting and thrilling event, particularly when we consider the manner in which the Albert Hall was filled by women demanding the vote thirty years ago; but the practical upshot of the speeches was a big dose of flattery and a vague promise, but no sort of commitment whatever.

You will be in touch with Dorothy Evans and the propaganda over here for a Blanket Bill similar to that for which you are working in the States.

I think you will by now have received a report of a very successful meeting in the Central Hall where a campaign fund of 700 pounds was raised. Thus we go forward step by step with you. It seems a very difficult business for the male mind to relinquish the idea that women are not fully developed human beings, but to a very large extent still to be regarded as property of the male.

Nevertheless, looking back upon the record of our life and work, we cannot feel dissatisfied, though we are by no means complacent. I suppose there is no change that has ever come about so quickly in the history of the world as the change of woman's position now from what it was at the beginning of the century.

With continued affection and all good wishes,

Yours ever,
EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

MISS ALICE PAUL
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Letter from Dwight H. Brown

Secretary of State
Jefferson City, Mo.

MR. J. R. MOLL,
300 Medical Science Building,
1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Dear J. R.:

* * * Saint Paul in writing to the Colossian Church and outlining the program of Christendom, said "there shall be no more bond and free, no more male and female, no more Jew and Greek." Eighteen-sixty saw slavery disappear from Christendom. The turn of the present century marked the dawn of the breaking down of the sex barrier, and it is my humble opinion that this war is the early stages of a ferment which shall bring an end to extreme nationalism and race ideology. The great ones in the struggle to overthrow feudalism and later bond slavery, were crusaders for Christianity. The end of sex was and is one of the great problems of Christendom.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Your friend,
DWIGHT H. BROWN.

"THE FIGHT MUST GO ON!
FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE!"

Deputation To Congress

A deputation of Virginia women waited upon Members of Congress, Thursday, October 28th. The Chairman was Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson of Richmond. Upwards of 50 of the leading women of the State joined her to thank our friends in Congress and to ask other Members of Congress to assist in passing the Amendment.

Other ladies from Richmond, besides Mrs. Richardson, were Mrs. Mable Hunter, Mrs. Roy C. Flannagan, Mrs. Geline Mac Donald Bowman and Mrs. Nina B. Avery, who drove to Washington and were the guests of Alva Belmont House. Mrs. Gertrude James Robey and Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy formed the Committee on Arrangements.

Other members of the deputation were Mrs. Dexter Otey, of Lynchburg; Mrs. George Mesta, the only guest, who is Congressional Chairman of the N. W. P.; Miss Dorothy Ashby Moncure, of Warrenton; Mrs. Claire Briggs, Leesburg; Mrs. Alice Robinson, Assistant Editor of *The Congressional Digest*, Purcellville; Mrs. Arthur Lee Thompson, Hillsboro; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Ben Hill and Mrs. Harvey Beatty, Bluemont; Mrs. Alton Neal, Round Hill; Miss Griffin, South Boston; Mrs. Howard Taylor, Culpeper, and many other noted women from Alexandria and Arlington County.

Promptly at 10:30 the deputation of women assembled in the House Judiciary Committee Room. Judge Hatton Sumners, Chairman of the Committee, had to absent himself because of an important Manpower Hearing concerning Dallas, his native city. However, the Judge met the women as they entered the building and gave them a hearty welcome.

In the Judiciary Committee Room, Mrs. Richardson explained the purpose of the deputation as follows:

"In no sense do we wish this meeting to be anything but an appeal to other Virginians to help us in every way they can to advance the Equal Rights Amendment, so that it can be reported out of the Judiciary Committee. Thousands of women approve of this Amendment who are not members of the National Woman's Party.

"The Virginia women here today are deeply concerned about the constant delays defeating the reporting of this Amendment out of the Committee, and we, like the women from other States, are organizing to appeal for its immediate reconsideration.

"The ballot gave us political independence only. For twenty-three years we have waited for the lawmakers to remove the old discriminations and safeguard us with new laws so that we may be economically free also.

"Six years after the Revolutionary War the forefathers, being dissatisfied with the weakness of the Confederation of the Colonies, called a convention to discuss a Supreme Law for our land, in order that men might be economically free. We are appealing now for the same thing, Equal Opportunity for American women under the Constitution.

"We have met here to express our thanks to the members of the Judiciary Committee who have stood for equal opportunity for men and women."

In the Judiciary Committee Room the women had the pleasure of thanking our old friend, Representative Zebulon Weaver, of North Carolina, and Representative John M. Robsion, of Kentucky (absent, on account of the election in his State), through his charming daughter; and Representative Joseph E. Talbot, of Connecticut, all of whom voted for the favorable report of the Amendment on October 5th.

The ladies then repaired to the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, of the Senate, where the following Senators were greeted and interviewed on the subject of the Equal Rights Amendment, namely: Senators Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, who was warmly cheered; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Gerald P. Nye and William Langer, of North Dakota; Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin; Tom Connally, of Texas; Hattie Caraway, of Arkansas;

(Continued on Page 83)

Women's Fight For Equality

By Religious News Service

One of the less publicized aspects of the Episcopal general convention, which ended in Cleveland this week, emphasized a significant war-time trend in religion—the struggle of women for equality in church affairs.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Protestant Episcopal Church demanded that church leaders give consideration to "the whole matter of women's participation in the counsels of the church," and also requested that two women be appointed to the church's joint commission on holy matrimony.

These demands represented a compromise position. Earlier in the convention a resolution was accepted for discussion which asked for the admission of women as deputies to the church's general convention, while another resolution proposed that a third house be established in addition to the existing House of Deputies and House of Bishops. The resolution met with much debate, opponents contending that the church is "man's last outpost" and that if women invaded the field of church government, men would retire.

Women Chaplains Asked

Late last month the American Association of Women Ministers, meeting in Chicago, decided to launch a campaign to secure the appointment of women chaplains, particularly in the women's branches of the Army and Navy. The association also voted to continue its efforts to enlist more women in the ministry and to improve their ecclesiastical status. A report presented to the organization asserted that "no attention is being paid to ordained and trained women," despite the increasing shortage of ministers.

The United Council of Church Women, a national organization of laywomen, also is working for the appointment of women trained in religion as assistants to chaplains.

Of all denominations the Methodist Church appears to be most sympathetic to the demands of women for recognition. A Methodist publication recently suggested that women supply pastors be used to replace clergymen serving as chaplains. Some Methodist churches have put this idea into effect. The Methodist Church also has formed the Church School Extension Corps which is training women to meet the religious, cultural and recreational needs of people in congested war-industry communities where the facilities of ordinary church and welfare agencies are inadequate. A number of its members are in the field and others soon will be working under local councils of churches and other interdenominational organizations.

Similar Movement in England

A similar movement for equality of women in church life is proceeding in Great Britain, although women there receive more official recognition than in this country. There exists in Britain an organization called the Society for the Equal Ministry of Men and Women. It recently affirmed the belief that equality of opportunity for women in the churches is "an essential of human progress" and demanded full recognition of this principle. The resolution specifically urged the admission of women to the ministry of the church on equal terms with men.

The British Methodist Conference several months ago adopted a resolution calling upon the church "not to be timid in entrusting women with responsibility and opportunities for leadership instead of work of a subordinate nature."

British women church workers, however, are officially recognized by the army and serve as assistants to chaplains in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, which is equivalent to the W. A. C. The women are salaried workers nominated by a church committee and approved by the chaplain general and the director of the A. T. S. The women workers live near the camps to which they are attached and their functions include holding simple services, interviewing recruits, giving talks and lectures, and preparing candidates for confirmation.

At the moment British churchmen are concerned over a shortage of women workers. A dispatch from London this week said the Anglican Central Council for Women's Church Work has started an extensive recruiting campaign to alleviate the growing shortage of trained women church workers in the field of moral welfare. —From New York *Herald Tribune*, October 17, 1943.

Mexican Women Ask Vote

Women active in the feminist organization in Mexico have asked the new Congress to enact an amendment to Constitutional Article 34 so that women may have the right to vote. The feminists threaten to stage demonstrations in Mexico City if their request is not complied with promptly.

National Council Of Women Urges Amendment Be Submitted

The National Council of Women of the United States, an association of organizations with a combined membership of about 5,000,000 women, at its 26th Biennial meeting in New York City, October 28th and 29th, unanimously voted to "recommend to member organizations that they request the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to follow democratic procedure by submitting the important question of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Congress and the States for action."

The National Council of Women of the United States includes among its member organizations the following outstanding state and national groups: Association of Women in Public Health, The American Women's Volunteer Services, The Greenwich Council of Women, Hadassah, Indianapolis Council of Women, The May Wright Sewall Indiana Council, National Association of Colored Women, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Council of Negro Women, National Kindergarten Association, National Motion Picture League, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Woman's Party, National Women's Relief Society, National Women's League of the United Synagogue, Osteopathic Women's National Association, Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs, Rhode Island Council of Women, Women's Field Army, Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association.

The two day sessions of the Council were devoted to the theme of Women as World Citizens. The scope of the discussions included such topics as child welfare, citizenship, economic status of women, housing, International affairs, migration, social hygiene, etc. Reports from Committee Chairmen, along these lines, were given. The report from Jane Norman Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Status of Women, of the National Council, emphasized that after the last war and

"from 1923 on, in spite of the opposition of women who were to be affected by them, bills restricting the opportunities of business as well as industrial women were pushed through the Legislatures of every industrial state . . . these state laws have been suspended only for the duration of this war. Signs point toward new restrictions to follow . . . the only comparatively quick and absolutely sure way to abolish restrictions against women's work already on the statute books and to make it impossible for more to be put there, is through the immediatepassage by Congress of an amendment to the United States Constitution."

In giving the report of the National Woman's Party, Anita Pollitzer said:

"We hear much of the position of women in a Post War World. What power will women have to help mold decisions unless they have won the right to equal power and equal participation with men to act on the grave decisions facing the world . . . this is a country of law and the Constitution is based on equal rights. There is no personal protection which any individual or individuals can give comparable to the protection of equal rights before the law."

The resolution on the Equal Rights Amendment, as unanimously voted by the National Council, reads as follows:

"*Whereas*, the International Council of Women was formed in Washington in 1888 with the object of raising the status of women throughout the world and establishing equality between men and women in all fields; and

Whereas, the International Council of Women has worked steadfastly at Geneva with the League of Nations for all measures designed to bring about complete equality, and has endorsed and worked for the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty which would guarantee complete equality between men and women; and

Whereas, the National Council of Women of the United States has in resolution urged its member organizations to continue the work for the equality of rights between men and women in all fields and has recommended the Equal Rights Amendment to its member organizations for study and action; and

Whereas, the active participation of women today in every field of endeavor calls for recognition of the status of women now,

BE IT RESOLVED, That acting in harmony with the principles of our Founders and with the principles of the International Council of Women which "urges its member organizations to continue the work for equality of rights between men and women in all fields," the National Council of Women of the United States recommends to member organizations that they request the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to follow democratic procedure by submitting the important question of the equal status of women, as embodied in the Equal Rights Amendment, to the Congress and the States for action."

Resolution Of Indiana Society For Equal Rights Amendment

Whereas, on August 25, 1943, there met at the Claypool Hotel, in the City of Indianapolis, a group of representative women from various districts in the State of Indiana, and,

Whereas, said women comprised representative leaders in the business, professional and club groups throughout the State of Indiana, and it appearing to said women that there was an immediate and urgent need for the permanent organization of an INDIANA SOCIETY FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, and which is now pending in Congress as a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and,

Whereas, said permanent organization was perfected, known as THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, Constitution and By-Laws proposed and adopted, Officers elected, and the first order of business coming before said organization was the following Resolution proposed and unanimously voted on by all members present, which Resolution is in the words and figures as follows, to-wit:

RESOLVED, That THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT goes on record as supporting the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States now pending in Congress. * * *

To this end, and to the end that our Creator endowed both Men and Women with the "inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT here go on record as endorsing said amendment and urging its immediate passage in Congress.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the permanent officers of this organization be authorized to send copies of this endorsement to our Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, of the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States, with the request that these gentlemen use their influence, prestige and power

(Continued on Page 83)

About Women In Government

At a cost of approximately $1000 Civil Service Commission has published a fancy, 80-page booklet, telling the story of women in Government during the year ending June 30, 1942. Interesting excerpts: (1) In the Springfield (Mass.) armory, a mother of 18 has set a perfect attendance record; (2) "Appointing officers have discovered that women are (a) above average in patriotism, in interest manifested on the job and in zeal displayed in performing their assigned tasks; (b) more stable, dependable, accurate; (c) more attentive to detail; (d) equal to men in many positions; and (e) even more proficient than men in some lines." (3) Long finger nails are not permitted in war plants; (4) One out of every nine stenographers, typists and secretaries on the Federal payroll is a male; (5) The total number of women working for Government is now about 1,000,000.

Launching Of The SS. Harvey W. Wiley

By ANNA KELTON WILEY

The trip to Los Angeles, Cal., to sponsor the 10,000-ton Liberty-type oil carrier, the SS. HARVEY W. WILEY, 271st ship launched by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, and one of six tankers delivered in seven days, at Wilmington, 25 miles from Los Angeles, was a great success. The trip on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe "Chief," the interesting fellow travellers one meets, the hospitality of the members of the National Woman's Party and the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and the actual launching, made a trip never to be forgotten.

The sunshine and warmth of that beautiful city was rivalled by the sunshine and warmth of the friends I met during my four days on the coast. They gave me four opportunities to speak on the Equal Rights Amendment, which made me happy: Before the California Federated Clubwomen at their headquarters; before the Forum on the World Today conducted by Dr. Frederick W. Roman; at the N. W. P. Headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the last day at a tea given me by Mrs. Ella Volstedt Allen. I also had the thrill of being present at the weekly lunch of the Los Angeles Lawyers' Club when the Club, made up of men and women, unanimously endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment. This was due to the hard work of Attorney Rosalind Goodrich Bates.

My guests at the launching, which was at 11:30 p. m., were two cousins of Dr. Wiley, residents of Los Angeles, Mrs. C. N. Chamberlin and Mrs. Frank W. Holman; and three members of the National Woman's Party, Mrs. Ella Volstedt Allen, Mrs. Lucy Rice Winkler, and Dr. Imo Baughman Simpson; and Mrs. Earl Shoesmith, President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John S. Thayer, Past President of the C. F. W. C.; Mrs. Paxton Lytle, President of the Los Angeles County F. W. C., which has endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, and Mrs. Ellwood Munger, President of the Los Angeles District F. W. C. My lovely Matron of Honor was Mrs. H. Kyd Douglas Peachy, of Los Angeles, wife of the brother of my oldest friend, Lelia Meem Peachy. Mr. Peachy was the only man.

We enjoyed the hospitality of the California Shipbuilding Corporation, as every detail of the launching was beautifully attended to. The Master of Ceremonies described Dr. Wiley's career and I was able to express the wish that his valiant, courageous life would be as a talisman to guard the great ship, about to start forth on its errand of usefulness, delivering oil to the fleet. The christening successfully accomplished, the great ship slipped swiftly away, bearing its new name proudly out into the night.

Each gathering in Los Angeles developed into a sort of experience meeting, and professional and business women gave testimony freely to the need for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, former Dean of Women of the University of California, a splendid feminist, told of her experience in Los Angeles, with the Thrifty Drug Stores, where young graduate women pharmacists are allowed only to sell cosmetics. After repeated protests, it was finally announced that women would withdraw their trade from these drug stores until the women pharmacists were given due recognition. Then *for a time* the women pharmacists were permitted to fill out prescriptions, but only for a time. Soon they were relegated back to cosmetics. Miss Julie Kellar, the "Golden Harpist of Radio," told of her experiences with the Union of the American Federation of Musicians. Although Miss Kellar has paid union dues for 17 years, the A. F. M. U. has prevented her for five years from presenting her orchestra of women harpists on the radio. Dr. Zelma Huxtable warned that Senate Bill 637, to grant Federal Aid to Education, should not be passed until the Equal Rights Amendment had passed first. When asked for the connection, Dr. Huxtable replied, and she was backed up by every teacher in the room, that such Federal aid would be used exclusively for the enrichment of the curriculum for young men, and that girls would continue to be relegated to domestic science, sewing and less attractive courses. I also learned from Mrs. Mabel Kinney, who administered the Minimum Wage Board for 12 years, who believes heartily in the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, that they had failed utterly, in California, to pass a bill to provide the same minimum wage for men and women.

Altogether I came home heartened by my visit to the Coast. The women in the "State of Gold, far to the West away" have a breadth of vision and a realistic grasp of the need for the extension of the same justice to women as is meted out to men, probably because of their pioneer ancestry, or their daily contact with human problems not frozen into stereotyped molds.

Deputation To Congress

(Continued from Page 81)

Millard Tydings, of Maryland; Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico; Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado; Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, and Robert M. Reynolds, of North Carolina.

Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate, greeted the visitors, and when asked to pray for the increase of the cause of equal justice under law, immediately dropped coat and hat and uttered a beautiful petition, praying that full democracy may be extended in all its realm and range until it reaches all the citizens of every land.

Copy of Telegram sent by Miss Paul to Mrs. Nina B. Avery Thanking Virginia Women for Their Help on October 6th

October 14, 1943.

MRS. NINA B. AVERY, *President,*
Virginia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.,
c/o Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Offices,
Richmond, Virginia.

Our records show that on October 6, Richmond women made the first move for reconsideration of the Equal Rights Amendment by the Congressional House Judiciary, thereby adding another page to Virginia's fine record of Constitutional history. Please accept our warm thanks for this splendid cooperation and help.

ALICE PAUL, *Chairman,*
National Woman's Party,
Washington, D. C.

Resolution Of Indiana Society

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to urge the immediate passage of the EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

This Resolution is signed by the Officers of the Indiana Society for Equal Rights Amendment, by authority of the Members at Large: Mary C. Kennedy, President; Mary C. Turgi, D.D.S., Vice President; G. Brown, Treasurer; Mary Ethel Thurston, Recording Secretary; Bernice Fites, Corresponding Secretary.

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

Will Women Face the Facts?

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, whose union has the largest membership of women of any in the world, gave women a good talking to recently when he addressed the annual fall conference of the New York Women's Trade Union League. He warned women that management did not want them in industry after the war in spite of the fact that they were being wooed with honeyed words now and although the majority of women workers were doing a fine job. He blamed women for not facing and tackling their own problems and declared that women had not thought through their employment problems or decided what they actually wanted. They had depended too much upon men for the solution of their problems, he said, and did not realize the importance of union membership.

Mr. Thomas is quite right in saying that women have not faced their own problems. When they have tried to tackle them, they have been led astray by the delusive panacea of protective legislation for women, and men have aided and abetted them in this. Instead they should have followed the more independent, constructive road of forming their own unions. Both men and women have failed to realize their need of each other to build a strong, democratic labor movement.

We all know that until recently men have not encouraged women to become members of their unions. There have been exceptions, of course, but some men's unions have barred women and other have given them only half memberships. Auxiliaries have been a poor substitute for full membership or for women's unions.

Now with women called upon in such numbers to take men's places in industry, men have, for the preservation of their wage scale and bargaining strength, welcomed women to their unions and have endorsed the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Women too can learn from past mistakes and go forward. Women have an opportunity today that they never before have had in industry. They can make use of it to build for the future, or they can allow themselves to be eased out of their jobs after the war with glib slogans. For their own protection they must join labor unions, become active not passive members, and make democracy function in these unions. But this is not enough. They must also support the Equal Rights Amendment which will guarantee them equal rights and equal justice before the law. No special protective labor legislation can ever give them the dignity, the power, and the real protection of a constitutional guarantee of full citizenship. They must no longer cry sentimentally, "Women and children first." It must be children first, of course, for the war has broken down many child labor standards and regulations. But henceforth men and women should work together for improved working conditions for all.

Only in this way can women hope to keep their jobs after the war, and many of them will want to keep them and need to keep them. We must not forget that women as well as men have dependents to support and that the present call of women into industry is not a frolic in spite of the lure of wages and glamour-girl methods of recruiting women workers.

We can only hope that leaders will arise among these women workers who will face this problem with courage and vision. The economic independence of women is part and parcel of our fight for freedom. "Political freedom," it has been wisely said, "cannot survive if economic freedom is lost." This applies in the case of women as well as men.

Florence Bayard Hilles Library

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, *Librarian*

The celebration in honor of naming the Library for Mrs. Hilles had to be postponed because of pressing work on the Equal Rights Amendment. The following invitation is now being sent out, and all members and others interested are invited to attend:

> "The National Woman's Party requests the pleasure of your company at the naming of its Library in honor of Florence Bayard Hilles, Sunday, Dec. 12th, at 4 P. M. promptly. Alva Belmont House, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C."

Calendar and Program — November 12, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's 128th birthday anniversary. A beautiful celebration was carried out for the first time in the Crypt of the Capitol, at the monument of the triumvirate pioneers of the woman suffrage and equal rights movement. It is expected that each branch of the National Woman's Party will have a celebration worthy of this wonderful woman.

Gifts: Mrs. Ann Underwood, covering for three chairs, books and periodicals. Ethel Adamson; S. M. Beach; Florence Bayard Hilles; I. Mellen; Ann Mitchell; Beatrice Monk; Dora Ogle; Jane Taylor Read; Roy K. Waterbury; Julia Webb.

Books Wanted: Buckstaff, *Married Women's Property;* Burnap, *Sphere and Duties of Women;* Chevalier, *Society, Manners and Politics in the United States;* Child, *Brief History of the Condition of Women;* ————, *Mother's Book;* Chirol, *Enquiry Into the Best System of Female Education;* Claghorn, *College Training for Women;* Clark and Wyatt, *Making Both Ends Meet;* Clark, *Building of a Brain;* ————, *Sex in Education;* Clark, *American Women and the World War;* Clark, *World Noted Women;* Clement, *Noble Deeds of American Women;* Cobbe, *Duties of Women;* Comfort, *Woman's Education;* Converse, *Story of Wellesley;* Cook, *Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago;* Coolidge, *Why Women Are So;* Corbin, *Socialism and Christianity with Reference to the Woman Question;* Cosgrave, *Mothers and Daughters;* Cox, *Lessons in Law for Women;* Coxe, *Claims in the Country on American Females;* ————, *Young Ladies' Companion;* Crawford, *The College Girl of America;* Crawford, *Old Boston Days and Ways.*

Women to Westminster Movement

Move for More Women in Politics

Need for women in politics in the post-war period would be very great, and already women were planning for this time, Lady Brookes, a prospective candidate for Federal politics, said yesterday, when she presided at a meeting of about 150 women at Melbourne, Australia, called by Mrs. Helen Maxwell, another prospective candidate. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Mrs. Maxwell said women did not want to stand against men and oust them from politics, but to work with them. They offered co-operation, not domination, in politics.

Mrs. Edith Howe Martyn, who has taken an active part in British politics and the Women to Westminster Movement in England, urged women to form a general committee to help women candidates, and smaller committees of each party to help women standing in party interests. Women should have independent minds within the parties.

Miss May Maxwell said there must be a fundamental reason why women had not yet got into Federal politics.

Voices: Complacency. Pre-selection.

Miss Maxwell said the AWNL could not be free from blame. It had had marvelous opportunities to put women into Parliament, but had kept on returning men. Apathy among women themselves was the main reason.

Mrs. Julia Rapke said the practical outlook of women was needed in all our Parliaments. The move to enlarge Federal Parliaments was the chance women were waiting for.

The meeting carried a resolution that it believed in election of women to Federal and State politics, and offered support and co-operation to the "Women to Canberra" movement, to be officially inaugurated today at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Weber, MLA. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Mrs. Weber, Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister, and Mr. Dunstan, Premier.

—(From *The Argus*, Melbourne, Australia.)